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President KIM IL SUNG Gives On-the-Spot Guidance to Kangwon, S. Hamgyong Provs.; Calls Fishery Workers Meet

According to the KCNA reports from Pyongyang, the great leader President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, standing on the van of the revolution and socialist construction, extensively gave on-the-spot guidance to work in various domains of the national economy of Kangwon Province (Oct. 25-Nov. 6) and South Hamgyong Province (Nov. 6-19) and called a meeting of active fishery workers in the eastern coastal area on Nov. 14 and 15 in Hamhung City, S. Hamgyong Province.

In leading revolution and construction, the President has always consulted the popular masses and found himself among them. Thus, the distance traversed by him in his on-the-spot guidance on the Korean soil is more than 14 times the girth of the earth.

Below, the digested report of the President's recent on-the-spot guidance:

The great leader President Kim Il Sung guides the Meeting of Active Fishery Workers in the Eastern Coastal Area held in Hamhung on Nov. 14 and 15. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Increased Grain Output Urged

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung guided on the spot work in various domains of the national economy in Kangwon Province for 13 days from October 25 to November 6.

During his on-the-spot guidance the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally inspected the Chonsam Cooperative Farm in Anbyon county, the Samhwa Cooperative Farm in Munchon county, the Wonsan Fisheries Station, the Wonsan Ship Repair Factory, the Wonsan Cornstarch Factory and other cooperative farms, industrial enterprises and major urban construction projects in the province and held a consultative meeting of fishery workers, a consultative meeting of cornstarch factory workers, a consultative meeting of agricultural and fishery workers, a consultative meetings with Party workers and other consultative meetings on several occasions in the province and clearly indicated the road to be followed by the province.

The great leader personally met cooperative farmers, fishermen and machine operators at the thrashing grounds and fields of cooperative farms on a windy wharf and before machines of a foodstuff factory, while continuing his on-the-spot guidance, forgetful of rest, to various units of the national economy in the province.

The great leader, paying deep attention above all to the question of agricultural production in Kangwon Province, gave concrete guidance to that.

After inspecting cooperative farms the great leader held a consultative meeting of agricultural workers in the province and taught them the concrete ways to radically increase agricultural production.

The great leader stressed that Kangwon Province which was affected more seriously than any other areas by the cold front must strive more energetically to meet the requirements of the Juche-based farming method in accordance with the Party's policy.

Indicating the ways to increase grain output, the great leader gave concrete teachings on producing a large amount of humus soil, establishing a proper scientific manuring system, nursing stout rice seedlings in rice cultivation, doing maize farming on a scientific and technical basic, ensuring the correct number of rice and maize seedlings without fail, thoroughly observing the principle of right crop on the right soil in the distribution of crops, actively conducting the work of land amelioration and accelerating the comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture.

The great leader said that one of the important problems in farming was to cultivate much vegetables and supply them to the people and indicated concrete ways for this at the consultative meeting.

The great leader taught that many fruit trees should be planted and forests of oil bearing trees and forests of economic value created through an extensive mass movement.

The great leader stressed at the consultative meeting that the entire Party members and working people in Kangwon Province, upholding the decision of the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, should thoroughly implement the five-point policy of nature remaking, wind up this year's farming quickly and properly, make effective preparations for the farming next year to attain the target of grain production for next year without fail and, further, achieve a shining victory in the worthwhile struggle for occupying ahead of schedule the height of 10 million tons of grain.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung then gave minute guidance to the work of fisheries in Kangwon Province.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave minute guidance to the work of the foodstuff processing industry and urban construction, paying deep attention to the lives of the people in the province.

Meets Workers, Peasants, Fishermen

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guided on the spot work in various domains of the national economy in South Hamgyong Province for 14 days from November 6 to 19.

During this period the great leader the on-the-spot guidance to many industrial establishments and cooperative farms in South Hamgyong Province, convened the Meeting of Active Fishery Workers in the eastern coastal area, a consultative meeting of agricultural workers, a consultative meeting of fresh water fish breeding workers and several other meetings and consultative meetings in the province to brightly illumine the road to be followed by different domains of the national economy in the province.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who visited South Hamgyong Province for the 59th time following his three-month long on-the-spot guidance to various provinces in the western coastal area and Kangwon Province, inspected industrial establishments and cooperative farms in the province to have a full, comprehensive grasp of work in all branches of the national economy.

The great leader gave concrete guidance first of all to work in the domain of fisheries in the province.

The great leader visited on Nov. 6 the Sinpo Shipyard, the Sinpo Fishery Station and the wharf of the Yanghwa Fishery Station.

After giving on-the-spot guidance to the fishery enterprises in the Sinpo district, the great leader went to the Hongwon Fishery Station.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave concrete guidance to the rural economy of South Hamgyong Province, paying deep attention to its development.

The great leader visited the Tongbong Cooperative Farm in Hamju county.

While personally going out to cooperative farms to acquaint himself with this year's farming, the great leader convened a consultative meeting of agricultural workers in the province and set forth in a concrete way the militant tasks to bring about a new upsurge in agricultural production and ways for their fulfillment.

The great leader said first it was a big success that the Party organisations and agricultural working people in the province increased the per hectare output by over 930 kilograms in rice and more than 700 kilograms in maize on an average above last year by successfully overcoming the influence of the cold front which seriously affected this year's farming.

The great leader said that one of the important reserves for increasing rice output by overcoming the influence of the cold front is to properly distribute different species in accordance with the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time, plant many early-ripening crops, raise healthy rice seedlings through the extensive introduction of the method of nursing cold-bed rice seedlings in non-paddy fields and plant rice seedlings in good time by actively using the rice transplanting machines and effectively organising labour assistance. He indicated the concrete ways for this.

The great leader laid main stress at the consultative meeting on energetically pushing ahead with the mechanization of agriculture.

Then the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to major factories in Hamhung.

The great leader visited the Hamhung Woolen Mill, and next visited the Ryongsong Machine Plant.

After walking round the production sites, the great leader had a consultative meeting with guiding functionaries and labour innovators of the plant and put forward concrete tasks.

All-Year-Round Fishing Stressed

A meeting of active fishery workers in the eastern coastal area was held in Hamhung for two days between November 14 and 15.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guided the meeting.

Before the meeting, the great leader made a long trip from Wonsan to Hongwon, Sinpo and Yanghwa, giving continued on-the-spot guidance though a cold wind was blowing and snow falling. He met fishermen and repeatedly conversed with fishery workers on the boats and at wharves to acquaint himself down to details with the fishing conditions in the eastern coastal area and the development of fisheries as a whole.

The great leader made full preparations through his first-hand grasp on the spot and study of the actual conditions for several days and, on this basis, called a meeting of active fishery workers in the eastern coastal area.

The meeting was attended by a large number of Party and administrative functionaries and workers of fishery stations, fishermen's cooperatives and other fishery enterprises in the eastern coastal area and functionaries of industrial establishments related to fisheries.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Yon Hyong Muk, Hyon Mu Gwang and Kim Hwan and Chairmen of the Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, Chief Secretaries of the Provincial Party Committee and Chairmen of the Provincial Administrative Committee in the eastern coastal area and Chief Secretaries of City and County Party Committees in the seaside area.

At the meeting the great leader said that the food problem has been completely solved thanks to the leaping growth of grain production in recent years in reliance upon the solid foundation of agricultural production and, at the same time, the problem of vegetables settled and edible oil can be more sufficiently produced and supplied through the large-scale processing of maize at cornstarch factories. Noting that under such conditions, it poses as a very important question to improve the dietary life of the people to catch and supply fish more sufficiently along with meat, he laid stress on bringing about a new turn in the fish catch by more thoroughly carrying into practice the Party's slogan which calls for making a good use of mountains in mountainous areas and turning the sea to good account in coastal areas.

The great leader said that in order to attain a higher goal in fishing in the future, it is necessary to catch fishes all the year round without leaving the seas, catch them in deep seas and in adjacent waters, with large vessels and with small boats, catch this variety and catch that and thus fish must be caught by various methods without letup. He stressed that as the Party set forth already, more than 300 days a year in fishing should be ensured without fail, coastal small-scale fishery together with catching fish in deep seas and in adjacent waters extensively developed and cultivation of shallow-sea products done well.

At the meeting the great leader said that it is necessary for greater catch of fish to make the most of the existing production capacity and, at the same time, carry out without fail the task of building 15,000-ton processing base-ships, over 3,750-ton large-size fishing boats and 400 hp and 200 hp ships for creating more production capacity.

Noting that it is important to produce and supply a large quantity of processing facilities in strengthening the material and technical foundations of fisheries, the great leader taught at the meeting that more processing base-ships should be built and more cold-storage facilities installed.

The great leader said that greater attention of the Party and State should be directed to scientific research and the training of cadres in the field of fisheries and guidance and inspection strengthened to thoroughly establish Juche in scientific research and education in this field.

Pak Can Not Whitewash Bribery Scandal

Puppet gangster Pak Jung Hi, the biggest bribing ring boss of the 20th century, is now facing a severe judgement by history.

Broad press circles of many countries—newspapers, news agencies and radios—are levelling a torrent of scathing denunciation at this traitor.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique brought to justice for its bribe payments to the U.S.—the biggest bribing scandals ever known in history that cast the "Lockheed" and "Watergate" scandals into the shade—is seized with mortal fear, finding itself under fire from the public. Driven to the war, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is resorting to every conceivable crafty ruse to help itself out of the worst tangle.

According to a report from Seoul, traitor Pak Jung Hi had the cheek to blare at a recent "cabinet meeting" at "Chongwadae" that he would force the "cleanup of administration" to uproot "injustice and irregularities" that hinder "unity" and "harmony."

Chiming in with this traitor, the puppet prime minister, in recent "directives" to the organs under the puppet government, grumbled that "deep-seated irregularities of giving and taking money and gifts" were found among the "public servants" and let out a string of trash that such "irregularities would be uprooted and the misshapen "administration be cleaned up."

What foolish and shameless sophism it is!

Puppet Pak Jung Hi, the chieftain of the bribery "regime" and "bribing diplomacy" and "king of corruption" has the effrontery to babble about others' misdeeds, shelving his own corruption scandals of world-wide scale.

The noisy din of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique about "cleanup of administration" and "eradication of irregularities" these days is connected with the fact that the shady background of the international bribe payments to influence the U.S. imperialists, their masters, is being further exposed to the whole world and it finds itself a target of ever more caustic world public accusation.

The "defendants" and witnesses at the second trial of the "case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation" which was held on November 20 bitterly denounced the bribery scandals of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The first session of the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" held recently in Paris adopted a sharply-worded resolution demanding punishment of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique rotten to the core with irregularities and corruption—plot-breeding and swindle, fraud and deception—will certainly be punished by history for its crimes involving biggest international bribery scandals.

Rhodesian Incursion Into Mozambique

The Rhodesian racists renewed an armed invasion of Mozambique on November 19 by mobilizing 600 aggression troops under the cover of bombers, helicopters and armoured cars, according to a report.

The Rhodesian racists' armed invasion is a continuation of their reckless military provocations being escalated against the Mozambican people. It is an unpardonable, grave crime openly violating the sovereignty of Mozambique and a naked challenge to the countries of the new-emerging forces of Africa.

With this brigandish armed invasion of Mozambique the Rhodesian racists try in vain to find a way out of the serious quandary in which they have landed themselves at home and abroad.

The criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Smith clique, their lackeys, laid bare the deceptive nature of their talk about the so-called "independence" of Zimbabwe and their dirty colours as the vicious common enemy of the African people.

The Smith racist clique must stop at once the dangerous play with fire against the Mozambican people. If they persist in their military gamble in defiance of the repeated warnings of the Mozambican and other African peoples, they will be unable to escape a more miserable defeat.

By this trumpeting, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique hopes to quell the discontent of the people, cover up the ugly inside of the bribery scandals and shift the blame on to the inferiors and maintain the corrupt bribery "regime" at all costs. (KCNA)

Seoul-Tokyo Joint Venture To Produce Munitions

Tokyo in cooperation with Seoul now pushes ahead with building the munitions industry in south Korea: In particular, a plan to set up a Japan-south Korea joint venture "KIDC (Korean Industry Development Corporation)."

The "KIDC" constitutes the core of a new five-year plan starting from 1977 which envisages foreign capital's investment amounting to 10 billion dollars—four million dollars expected from Japan. The amount Tokyo has invested into south Korea for 10 years since the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty" in 1965 totals two billion dollars.

The joint venture plan was officially announced on July 23 by the south Korea-Japan economic association to be a new private-level bilateral economic cooperation body. The "KIDC" is to be set up with one billion dollars capital—51 percent by Seoul and 49 percent by Tokyo—for the purpose of developing south Korea's heavy chemical industry.

In this plan, priority is given to the expansion of the Pohang iron works, the construction of a machine-building factory in Changwon and the construction of a second petrochemical complex in Ryosu. Also an emphasis is laid on such strategic industries as steel, chemical, non-ferrous, machine, ship-building and electronics.

The military nature of the "KIDC" plan is well exemplified in the following projects: the special steel facilities to be attached to the Pohang iron works; the development of the Changwon machine-building industry complex north of Masan and ten times in space the Masan free-export zone: and the preparation by the Nippon Chemical Co. in Ulsan for producing powder. A joint venture for electronics is designed to build tanks and submarines.

These facts show that a cooperation system for developing the war industry is being actually carried into effect.

Such cooperation indisputably meets the U.S. political aim in the region. In his talks with the American military leaders in Washington in October, 1974, then Japanese Director of the Defence Agency Yamanaka Sadanori was told not only to give the U.S. forces free hand in using their bases in Japan but to help modernize the south Korean army. When former U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger visited here, who called for a "closer Tokyo-Seoul economic cooperation," business circles here urged the government to allow them to export weapons to south Korea, the export of which is banned by the Japanese law.

As declared in the "new Pacific doctrine" a close-U.S-Japan alliance constitutes a mainstay in the Americans' Asian policy. Therefore, Washington needs Japan's active partnership. In accordance with such necessity, the "Japan-U.S. defence cooperation subcommittee" was formed in a bid to be ready for a possible conflict on the Korean Peninsula. Its formation was agreed on by Schlesinger and Japanese Defence Director Sakata Michita. Consequently, following the August 18 Panmunjom incident the U.S. military bases here were made fully available for the U.S. forces' despatch to the peninsula.

There is no doubt that the "KIDC" comes out as a U.S. policy need. As well, the Japanese reinvasion of south Korea reaches a serious stage.

New Yorkers Host Korea Symposium, Demand U.S. Withdrawal

A symposium on the Korean question on the subject "The Struggle for Democracy in South Korea and the Struggle against U.S. Interference" was held in New York on October 29, according to a report.

It was co-sponsored by more than 10 organisations for solidarity with the Korean people and anti-war organisations including the Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People, the "U.S.-Out-Of-Korea Committee" of the Youth Against War and Fascism, the Guardian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

Attending the symposium held in a big hall were members of the organisations for solidarity with the Korean people, anti-war organisations and Koreans living in the United States.

Woman peace champion Deirdre Griswald, Editor-in-Chief of the U.S. paper "The Worker's World," made an opening address at the symposium.

She denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for intensifying fascist suppression not only against the south Korean people but also against the Koreans in the United States and offering bribes to U.S. congressmen and high-ranking officials of the U.S. administration for winning their favour. It is of very great significance to hold the symposium at this juncture, she said.

She continued:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique suppress the south Korean people demanding freedom and democracy. They imprisoned Kim Dae Jung after abducting him in broad daylight from other country. Some time ago, when the world attention was focused on the Panmunjom incident, Pak Jung Hi the dictator inflicted heavy penalties upon politicians and churchmen who had demanded the democratisation of south Korean society. In order to maintain this dictatorial "regime," the U.S. administration keeps more than 40,000 troops in south Korea. The "Gulf" petroleum company and other U.S. multinational corporations supply a large amount of political fund to Pak Jung Hi.

It is not to "defend freedom and democracy" but to suppress the national liberation struggle of the peoples that the U.S. administration keeps a large number of troops in south Korea and many countries of the world.

The United States supplies the reactionary rulers of these countries with sophisticated weapons and many kinds of torture devices and trains the police to suppress the people.

The U.S. people express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to put an end to the interference of outside forces and achieve the reunification of the country. Let the U.S. people wage a more staunch struggle to express solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle.

The United States must pull out of south Korea with nuclear arms and all other weapons. The Korean people must be left to shape their destiny by themselves.

The opening address was followed by speeches.

In his speech Bob Cambria, General Secretary of the Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People, denounced the U.S. imperialists for desperately trying to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea and exposed the aggressive nature of the Panmunjom incident provoked by the U.S. imperialists.

He said that the U.S. imperialists are trying to keep hold on south Korea as a stronghold for saving their colonial ruling system in Asia going to total ruin and collapse and they regard south Korea as their "forward defence zone."

He said:

We must demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and fight for this.

The U.S. people must demand the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

And we must make the United States dissolve the "UN Command" and withdraw its troops from south Korea according to the resolution of the UN General Assembly.

We must also put pressure upon Congress to stop all "aid" to dictator Pak Jung Hi. We must resolutely support the struggle of the south Korean people for democratic rights.

We should respect the desire of the Korean people to shape their destiny by themselves.

We will mobilize broader sections of the popular masses to unfold struggles of different forms such as demonstration, signature campaign and lecture.

And we should expose the plots of the Pak "regime" which are not subject to any sanction in the United States and expose the U.S. government's permission of the activities of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" and other repressive organs in the United States.

We will energetically push ahead with the nationwide signature campaign started recently for demanding a stop to "aid" to the Pak "regime" and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

American Roman Catholic priest Stanott who had been expelled from south Korea by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique exposed in his speech that the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang arrested and detained democratic figures under the cloak of "anti-communism" and imposed ruthless penalties upon them on preposterous charges. He brought to light how the so-called "law of the People's Revolutionary Party" had been rigged up, as he had witnessed and felt.

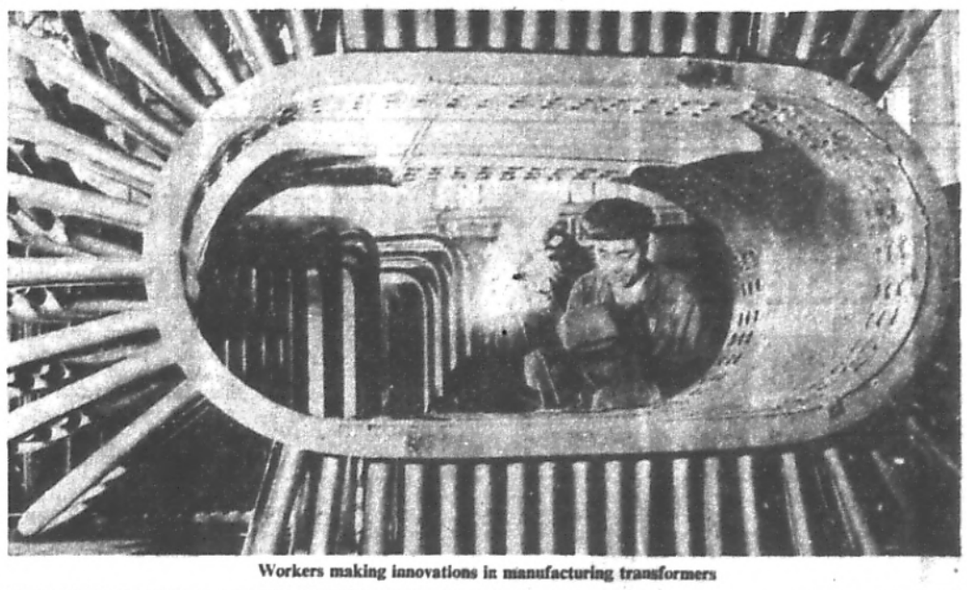
He also exposed the despicable payoff scandal of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The floor was also taken at the symposium by Kim Chang Yong, former south Korean puppet observer at the UN and chairman of the "Association of South Koreans in the United States for Democracy" and by Ko Chun Hui, former managing director of the "South Korean Christian Women's Council" who emigrated to the United States in protest against the tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits. (KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun on Movement for Winning Red Flag of Three Revolutions

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Nov. 11 carries an editorial article headlined "Let Us Carry on More Energetically the Movement for Winning the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions."

The article consists of four parts. Following is its gist.



Workers making innovations in manufacturing transformers

Requirements after Establishment of Socialist System

In the first part it says : To organize, conduct and develop the mass movement correctly in conformity with the requirements of the revolutionary development after the establishment of the socialist system is an important problem arising in the Party's guidance of the revolution and construction and one of the essential problems deciding success in the socialist construction.

The movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions is a great mass movement embracing all people for hastening at an extraordinarily high tempo the occupation of the two fortresses of socialism and communism by carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, through a powerful mass movement.

The three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are the main content of the revolution to be carried out by the Party of the working class after the establishment of the socialist system and the tasks of the continued revolution to be carried out until communism has been built.

The masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. Accordingly, no revolutionary struggle can be victorious unless the masses are actively mobilized.

The movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions is a powerful means of mobilizing the masses.

To carry out the three revolutions more vigorously in the whole society and turn the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions into a work of the masses themselves—this is an important characteristic feature of the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions as a most organized and voluntary mass movement and is the source of its invincible might.

The reason why the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions is a powerful mass movement expediting the socialist construction is that it is a mass movement fully reflecting the revolutionary desire and aspirations of our people to accelerate the complete victory of socialism in conformity with the requirements at a new stage of our revolution and push ahead with the cause of dyeing the whole society in the Juche idea better and faster.

The movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions is not only a mass movement dynamically pushing ahead with the socialist construction but also a sacred revolutionary movement consolidating the internal force of our revolution in every way to accelerate the historic cause of national reunification.

Mass Innovation Movement

In the second part it says : This movement signifies a development of the Chollima Workteam Movement in depth onto a new, higher stage and it is a powerful mass innovation movement of the highest form in its width, depth and form of evolution.

It says:

To accelerate the revolution and construction through a massive onward movement giving full play to the creative enthusiasm of the masses of the working people is an important demand of the Party's leadership of socialist construction and a steadfast principle invariably maintained by our Party in the leadership of the masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In our country, revolutionary struggle and work of construction has been conducted in all fields as a mass, popular movement. We have succeeded in all the huge and difficult tasks of revolution and construction by relying on the high degree of revolutionary zeal and creative energy of the people."

The movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions signifies a development of the Chollima Workteam Movement in depth in which the revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are the central tasks, and the ideological remoulding of people is pushed ahead in close combination with the collective innovation in economic and cultural construction; it is a high stage of the mass movement and its developed form in our country.

Today our people are confronted with the historic task to achieve the complete victory of socialism by deepening the revolutionization and working-classization of whole society, accelerating the three major tasks of technical revolution, the strategical task of socialist construction after the realization of socialist industrialization, and energetically promoting the intellectualization of whole society and the construction of socialist national culture, on the basis of the proud successes already attained in the revolution and construction.

The speed battle and ideology battle are the basic methods of evolving the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions and the source of the strength of this movement lies in the application of the principles of these battles.

The speed battle is the basic form of battle in socialist construction for pushing ahead with all work by lightning tactics with the mobilization of all forces, while ensuring the quality on the highest level and the ideology battle is its embodiment in the ideological field; it is a powerful method of remoulding people.

As the principles of the speed battle and the ideology battle are applied in it, the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions more closely combines the remoulding of people with collective innovation in economic, cultural and defence construction while carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in a unified way, with definite priority given to the ideological revolution, and helps wage by lightning tactics the struggle for attaining the high goals and concrete tasks for fulfilling the three revolutions in all the spheres of social life by giving fullest scope to the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of the people and their creative ingenuity.

Task of Continued Revolution

In the third part the article notes that the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions is a revolutionary mass movement which came into being as a result of the conception matured by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the course of leading the three revolutions, and of the revolutionary guidance of the Party Central Committee for successfully translating the conception into practice; it is a lawful movement based on the tremendous successes made by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader.

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"Holding high the three red banners of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our Party actively enlisted the wisdom and creative initiative of all our working people and brought their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance into full play, thus achieving tremendous successes in the building of socialism."

The great leader defined the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as the task of the continued revolution to be carried out by the Party of the working class after the establishment of the socialist system and actively enlisted the creative wisdom and creative initiative of the broad working masses for its successful fulfilment. He personally initiated the three-revolution team movement, making it possible to energetically push ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions through a mass movement.

Through the vigorous acceleration of the three revolutions, and the extensive unfolding of the three-revolution team movement under the wise leadership of the great leader, the militant function and role of the Party organizations have been raised in the fulfilment of the three revolutions, the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity of the masses heightened and a solid material foundation has been laid to carry on the three revolutions through a mass movement.

In the flames of the speed battle and the ideology battle a great change has taken place in the ideological and moral traits of the Party members and working people. The enthusiasm of loyalty has risen extraordinarily high in the whole society. The "70-day battle speed," a new Chollima speed, was created in the grand socialist construction and an epochal advance made in the building of the economy and culture. In this course, the unity and cohesion of our society has been further consolidated and developed and our socialist independent economy and socialist national culture have developed onto a higher plane.

By kindling the flame of the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technique and culture!" reflecting the ardent demand of the development of our revolution in which the dyeing of the whole society in the Juche idea has been put to the fore, our Party opened a new stage of the vigorous grand Chollima march, the revolutionary march through the speed battle and marked a new great turning point in accomplishing the glorious cause of Juche.

The movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions thoroughly embodies in itself the Juche-based method of leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who, foreseeing the distant future of the revolution, is bringing earlier the victory of the revolution boldly and actively and promoting the revolution and construction by giving fullest play to the creative initiative of the popular masses and reflects the high political consciousness and revolutionary enthusiasm of loyalty of our working people.

In the fourth part, the article refers to the tasks to further develop in depth the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions.

(KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

Visitor's Comments on Socialist Korea

People Make Dash for Construction, Reunification

By Iwai Akira, Adviser of Sohyo

Iwai Akira, adviser to Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan) visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from November 4 to 12 for the third time. This time, he went as the General Secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea with other four members of the committee. He was received by President Kim Il Sung on November 10.

The following are his first-hand impressions of the DPRK today.

* * *

The impressions of my last visit to the DPRK, are in a word, that the foundation for socialist construction has been reinforced more firmly under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung, and that the whole nation dash forward

Independent National Economy

Both agriculture and industry are developing steadily in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In particular, agriculture output jumped this year in spite of bad weather. The DPRK harvested 8 million tons of grain this year compared with 7 million tons in 1974. The country has come to have confidence in itself thanks to the successes achieved in agriculture. Agriculture poses many difficult problems in socialist countries as well as in capitalist countries. I admire the DPRK for the great successes it has achieved in this field.

Industry is also developing steadily, guided by the Juche ideology. Industry is based upon thermal and hydro power in that country, the resources for which the country abounds in. It does not depend on petroleum which the country doesn't produce.

Relationships between agriculture and industry in the course of socialist construction have been discussed by many people. The DPRK has been guided by the line of industry assisting agriculture and of developing both. This is an embodiment of the Juche idea, and it is according to this line that the country is getting rid of its economic lopsidedness.

In developing a planned socialist economy, a country will have to face many restrictions even if it abounds in natural resources. The DPRK, based upon the Juche idea, however, is developing independently, giving priority to the solution of the food problem.

Intellectualization Of All Society

I would also like to stress the development of education, culture and ideology in the DPRK as its characteristics.

The slogan "Let's Intellectualize the Whole Society!" can only be used in the DPRK. Educational, cultural and ideological development of the country is really wonderful.

For example, the DPRK is fully furnished with educational systems such as the 11-year free compulsory education system, nurseries and kindergartens. Both mechanization of industry and technical education are fully guaranteed by institutions and systems. The country is striving to promote technical innovations by mechanizing the most laborious work processes—elimination of distinctions between heavy and light labour and complete protection of workers engaged in work in high temperature and harmful conditions.

What is characteristic of the technical revolution in the DPRK is to liberate women from household chores. This is also very important.

Liberating women from household chores should be considered in Japan, too, but this is very difficult, as it is complicated with ideological and economic problems. Unless the state takes practical measures for the entire society such as building enough nurseries and kindergartens and other measures for decreasing household chores, housewives can not be liberated.

In the DPRK, there are enough nurseries and kindergartens both in cities and the countryside. Therefore housewives can work in workshops without worries.

Economically speaking, this means that women can become an excellent labour force.

Such being the case, women in the DPRK are not only supplementing the lack of labour force but also are acting as independent individuals in society. By so doing, complete equality between men and women has been realized.

Liberating women from household chores is very important both from ideological and economical points of view. From a political point of view, this means the strengthening of the basis of socialist construction and from an economical point of view, guaranteeing the labour force needed for the rapid development of socialist construction. It must be a heavy burden for the DPRK to educate children at state expense without collecting taxes. But President Kim Il Sung and other leaders of the country consider this an indispensable investment for the future of the state and the nation. They think that if workers are intellectualized, production will be promoted and the society will develop more and more. This is the strongest point of the DPRK.

Confident Response

Regarding the DPRK's debt in trade with Japan, which is now discussed in Japan, President Kim Il Sung said that there are two reasons. One is that the DPRK merchandize didn't sell well, and the other is that the country couldn't charter big ships. I think it to be the main reason that the merchandize didn't sell well because of the depression plaguing the capitalist countries hit by the oil crisis. I do not think it was caused by a weak point in the economic structure of the DPRK or by distortion in the course of development or by the depression of the country which some capitalist countries are keen on propagandizing. This point must be explained in detail and understood correctly.

The DPRK is fully prepared for U.S. war provocative manoeuvres. Socialists or communists are optimistic in a long-term view and they are always ready for the present situation. The national economy is the basis of these things. The country attaches importance to the development of agriculture. If set the target on increasing the paddy and non-paddy field acreage to 240,000 hectares by expanding it by 40,000 hectares which is a fifth of the present acreage.

As to the Panmunjom incident of August 18, capitalists are saying that Korea gave way to the U.S. because of its military weakness. But this is not true. It can be rather said the DPRK took a flexible attitude as it is strong.

Withdrawal of U.S. Army: Precondition Of Reunification

My last visit to the DPRK gave me another strong impression that President Kim Il Sung eagerly desires Korea's reunification.

The reunification of Korea is the national aspiration of the Korean people. At the same time, it is the problem of guaranteeing world peace.

Division of a homogeneous nation is not natural, and the Korean nation must be reunified.

Foreign troops are still stationed in the southern half of Korea. This is a dangerous factor for the outbreak of another war in Korea as the Panmunjom incident showed. Unless the foreign troops are withdrawn, Korea can not be reunified and world peace cannot be fully safeguarded.

Withdrawal of the U.S. troops, support for Korea's reunification and keeping world peace—these are the aims of the movements in Japan and other countries to support Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

At present there are 50 committees supporting Korea's reunification in the world. It is necessary that these committees should keep close contact with each other and jointly unfold the movement to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea. This is an international movement to besiege U.S. imperialism and stop its obstructionist act of preventing reunification and intensifying war provocation. This is correct from the point of view of the international working-class movement. Committees to support Korea's reunification must act vigorously for this purpose.

20,000ha. of Non-Paddy Fields Irrigated in 20 Odd Days

◀ Non-paddy fields are irrigated with the use of many sprinklers.

Twenty thousand hectares of non-paddy fields have been brought under irrigation in the DPRK in the recent 20 odd days.

The working people have registered this success by vigorously waging the speed battle in accordance with the instructions of the great leader President Kim Il Sung on capturing the height of ten million tons of grain by carrying through the five-point policy of nature remaking.

The projects for the irrigation of non-paddy fields, one of the major tasks of the five-point policy of nature remaking put forward at the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October, are now going on on an extensive scale in the DPRK. Within the two to three years to come, the total acreage of irrigated non-paddy fields will reach 400,000 hectares. Setting themselves the bold goal of bringing 150,000 to 200,000 hectares of non-paddy fields under irrigation by the coming spring, the working people in all parts of the country are now vigorously pushing ahead with the projects.

Irrigated non-paddy fields yield 2 to 3 more tons of grain per hectare than unirrigated non-paddy fields. Therefore, the irrigation of non-paddy fields is an important problem in increasing grain output in the DPRK, a mountainous country, where arable land is limited and the greater part of it is non-paddy fields.

Non-paddy irrigation also helps improve land, raise the efficacy of chemical fertilizers and make the most of land. Irrigation makes it possible to expand the area under two-crop cultivation of wheat, barley and maize on a large scale, develop all branches of the rural economy including the cultivation of industrial crops, stock-breeding, fruit growing and sericulture and thus fully meet the increasing demand of the national economy for farm produce.

Deeply conscious of such advantages of the irrigation of non-paddy fields, the working people throughout the country launched a vigorous drive to carry out the irrigation of 20,000 hectares of non-paddy field in only 20 days or so after the October Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Party. They have completed the construction of many pumping stations and other structures.

North Hwanghae Province started the construction of scores of reservoirs and hundreds of pumping stations, over 1,800 km long water channels and thousands of structures to water 21,000 hectares of non-paddy fields by spring next year and completed the irrigation of 3,800 hectares of non-paddy fields as of November 5.

The working people in South Hwanghae Province who rose to water 23,000 hectares of non-paddy fields have already wound up the construction of water channels and many pumping stations to irrigate 4,400 hectares of non-paddy fields by using trucks, tractors, bulldozers and other machines in an effective way.

Modern Fishing Boats Used

The large-size and modern fishing boats of the DPRK are making big hauls every day, having entered winter fishing operations earlier than usual.

The nation's winter fish catch is more than twice that at the comparable time last year.

An energetic drive is afoot for a bountiful catch of fishes in the country where a rich harvest of grain, vegetables and fruits has been reaped this year under the wise guidance of the great leader and the warm sunrays of the Central Committee of the Party.

Now the fishery stations send out to the sea a good many modern large-size ships such as 10,000-ton processing mother ships, 10,000-ton refrigerator-transport ships and 3,750-ton fishing boats and different types of other highly efficient fishing boats all furnished with scientific technical equipment.

The detection boats and air detection corps keep a thorough control on the sea by their close coordinated operations.

More than 350 S. Korean Fishermen Die in Ship Wrecks

The bodies of 15 south Korean fishermen were discovered aboard a small wooden fishing boat which was found adrift off Sado Island in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

The water-logged vessel was spotted by a Japanese fishing boat at 6:40 a.m. on November 17.

A patrol boat of the local Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) office towed the vessel to Ogi Port on the island and found two bodies.

MSA officials discovered the next day 13 more bodies inside the cabines of the vessel when it was lifted with a crane.

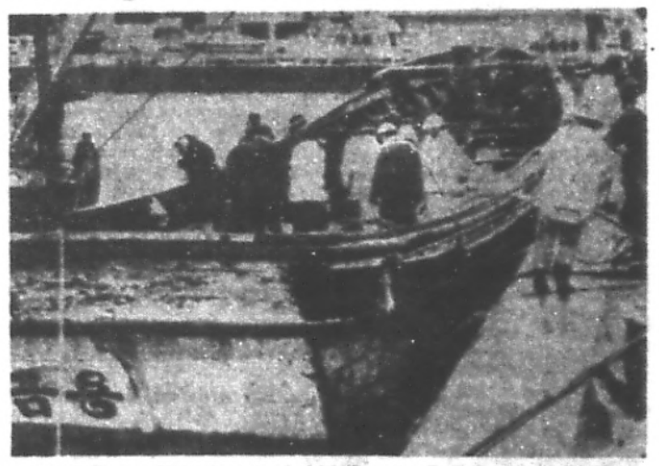
According to a report from Seoul the boat named as "Kumryong" No. 5 (30 tons) registered at Mukho Port in south Korea's Kangwon Province, was found to be one of the six south Korean cuttlefish fishing boats which disappeared in stormy weather while operating in the East Sea (the sea to the east of the Korean Peninsula) late October.

According to an announcement by the Fisheries Agency of south Korea as November 9, 58 fishing boats were wrecked in the sea off Mukho, south Korea's Kangwon Province, claiming a toll of over 350 lives.

Another of the six missing boats, named "Changsung" No. 3 (26 tons) was found on November 13 in the sea off Tottori Prefecture, Japan, with the bodies of three fishermen aboard.

The vessel was reportedly operating in the East Sea with 25 fishermen aboard when it was caught in a storm. The 22 other fishermen are still missing.

The sea accidents have increased year by year in south Korea—in 1971, 172 fishing boats were wrecked and 276 persons victimized; in 1972, 265 boats and 232 persons; in 1973, 127 boats and 327 persons; in 1974, 145 boats and 545 persons; in 1975, 154 boats and 208 persons and as of the end of September this year, 84 boats and 173 persons.



A south Korean fishing boat wrecked in the sea off Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, Japan

South Korean publications say that the fisheries there remain in a very backward state due to the colonial plunder policy of the U.S. imperialists and the anti-people policy of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

Now boats without engines account for 79 percent of the total number of the south Korean fishing fleet, boats below two tons account for 68 percent, and more than 90 percent of them lack satisfactory equipment. Besides, boats which are 15 or 20 years old, account for more than 20 percent.

Today according to the fishing regulations of south Korea, fishermen cannot operate fishing boats below 20 tons except in coastal waters from where they can return home within 24 hours.

But, recently, owing to increased water pollution, coastal marine resources have become very poor. So, they have no alternative but to engage in deep-sea fishing operations at the risk of their lives.

Nevertheless, it is reported the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are intensifying the pillage of fishermen, while harshly suppressing them on grounds of "violation of regulations."

Though fishermen cried for emergency relief to these who were victimized by this terrible distress in the sea, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique turned a deaf ear to them and took no relief measure.

Thus, 190,000 fishermen left their villages in three years by the end of last year. In six fishing villages of south Korea's Kangwon Province alone, over 4,200 fishermen left their native places in five years by the end of last year.

U.N. Resolution Must Be Implemented

Refusing to implement the just resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly, the U.S. imperialists keep their forces in south Korea and persist in the "two Koreas" plot, while increasing tension in Korea. Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) in an editorial November 19 says that toil is intended to keep hold on south Korea in accordance with the aggressive policy of the "new Pacific doctrine," intensify the aggressive and war manoeuvres against the northern half of the Republic and other parts of Asia with it as the base and, furthermore, realise colonial ambition in this region.

If the United States persistently keep its forces in south Korea and continue with its aggressive manoeuvres against the Korean people and the Asian people, ignoring the demand of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people and going against the trend of the times, it will never have a good result, warns the editorial.

The paper runs this editorial in connection with the lapse of one year since the adoption of the resolution on the Korean question at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

The editorial headlined "The UN Resolution Calling for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops from South Korea Must Be Implemented without Delay" says: The adoption of the resolution on the Korean question at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly was a great victory of the line of independence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its policy of the independent reunification of the country and independent foreign policy which embody the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a common victory of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people desirous of the independent reunification of Korea.

At the same time, it was a shameful defeat of the splittists within and without who were obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and seeking her division, says the editorial.

It quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The country's independent, peaceful reunification requires, first of all, the elimination of foreign interference which is the main barrier to reunification.

The chief outside force that stands in the way of our country's independent, peaceful reunification is U.S. imperialism."

The editorial notes that after the adoption of the just resolution on the Korean question at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly, our Republic has made every possible effort to implement it.

The peace-loving countries and people of the world strongly demanded the United States carry out the UN resolution without delay and the international solidarity movement supporting our people's cause of national reunification rapidly grew in scope and strength, remarks the editorial.

Our people, it stresses, are grateful to the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world who spare no efforts for a fair solution of the Korean question.

Pointing out that the just resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly has not yet been implemented, it says: The United States is entirely to blame for this. The editorial denounces the U.S. imperialists headed by Ford for seeking the U.S. troops' permanent occupation of south Korea, openly challenging the UN resolution calling for the dissolution of the "UN Command" in south Korea and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops going under the "UN forces" cloak.

It goes on:

The U.S. imperialists fail to give an answer to our proposal for the conclusion of a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

Even after the adoption of the fair resolution on the Korean question at the United Nations, the U.S. imperialists intensified war manoeuvres against our country and gravely threatened peace in Korea, persisting in the "two Koreas" plot.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists have deployed large quantities of mass destruction weapons including nuclear arms in the area along the Military Demarcation Line and staged provocative military exercises almost every day in that area and on the ground and sea and in the sky of south Korea, openly threatening our Republic, the editorial continues:

The cases of the violation of the Armistice Agreement on the part of the U.S. side, which were accompanied by its harebrained provocative rackets, came somewhere above 28,000 in the period from December last year to October this year.

In August this year, the U.S. imperialists caused the "Panmunjom incident" and kicked up a frantic row of war provocation under the direct command of Ford and have kept the situation strained even after it.

All this is a grave violation of the fair UN resolution on the Korean question.

Peace in Korea today, declared the editorial, is maintained entirely by our resolute stand and patient efforts to thwart the war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and prevent the destruction of peace.

The editorial points to the fact that the south Korean puppet clique are working with extra zeal to execute the war policy of the U.S. imperialists, while begging for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops and that the Japanese reactionaries are resorting to overt and covert manoeuvres for the endless prolongation of the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of south Korea with a string of hokum about "a balance of forces on the Korean Peninsula" and "Japan's security."

It continues:

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of aggression on Korea are the main cause of disturbance of peace in our country and of hindrance to its reunification.

Therefore, neither peace in Korea nor her peaceful reunification can be expected without the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have no ground to leave their aggression troops in south Korea.

It is a very urgent question to have a peace agreement concluded between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States on condition that the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea. If the peace agreement is signed, favourable conditions will be created, for the eradication of the factor of a recurrence of war in our country and for the consolidation of peace and an independent and peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The United States must disband the "UN Command" in south Korea and withdraw its troops from there and respond to the request for the conclusion of the peace agreement in accordance with the fair UN resolution on the Korean question.

The United States, the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique should act with discretion and give up the schemings seeking a prolonged occupation of south Korea by the U.S. forces.

The Korean people in the north and the south will never tolerate the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their vassals, but, with the positive support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people, will drive the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from the territory of our fatherland and accomplish without fail the historical cause of national reunification.

Our people are convinced that the world peace-loving people will in the future, too, express support and solidarity for our struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Holding that the implementation of the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly is a correct way for the solution of the Korean question, the editorial stresses in conclusion: The United States must not be slow in fulfilling this resolution. (KCNA)

Why Is U.S. Presence Illegal?

The U.S. troops have occupied south Korea for the purpose of aggression, placing a main obstacle to Korea's reunification and menacing the security of Korea and the rest of Asia.

This is why the world's progressive people resolutely denounce the U.S. aggressive troops occupying south Korea, strongly demanding their total withdrawal from there.

Alarmed over this situation in the world, U.S. imperialism and its stooges are making desperate efforts to justify the U.S. troops' presence in south Korea.

Background of Landing

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"Ever since they crawled into south Korea, the U.S. imperialists have been trying to reduce it not merely to their colony but also to a military base for establishing their domination over the whole of Korea and for committing aggression in the Far East and Asia."

The U.S. imperialists have occupied south Korea in an illegal and aggressive way.

The U.S. troops entered south Korea. They were charged with disarming the defeated Japanese troops in the area south of the 38th Parallel in order to promote Korea's independence.

The "First Route Army under the Imperial Headquarters" had already been disarmed by the people's committees which were established in all parts of country after the liberation. The U.S. troops had continued to occupy Okinawa before they landed on south Korea. On September 8, 1945, a little more than 20 days after the liberation of Korea, the U.S. army landed on the area south of the 38th Parallel.

The allied forces had to leave the Korean question to the Korean people themselves and get out of Korea after the Japanese troops there were disarmed. In the case of the U.S. imperialists they had no reason why they should enter Korea because the defeated Japanese troops had already been disarmed by the people's committees when the U.S. imperialists landed on south Korea.

What did the U.S. aggressive troops land on south Korea for?

The U.S. imperialists were trying to realize the aggressive ambition on Korea it had harboured for more than 100 years, and were further looking for a chance to lord it over the whole world, taking advantage of Korea as a stepping stone to aggression. They were working hard to cover up their vicious intention under the pretext of "settlement of the post-war question" and "disarmament of the defeated Japanese troops."

Attempts at Justification

The U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is an intolerable, aggressive act on all acounts. No sooner had the U.S. army landed on south Korea than it proclaimed the enforcement of military government, acting as an occupation force.

In the proclamation of the enforcement of military government McArthar said:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude.

All persons will obey promptly all my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely."

Following the enforcement of military government, the U.S. army, first of all, totally suppressed and dissolved the people's organs of power set up by the Korean people themselves before. The U.S. imperialists utilized the 38th Parallel as a border, which was created in order to disarm the defeated Japanese troops. This prevented the Korean people from developing transportation, communication and travels between north and south Korea.

This shows how the tragic division of a nation started, which was against the requirements of the international agreements concluded before the termination of World War II.

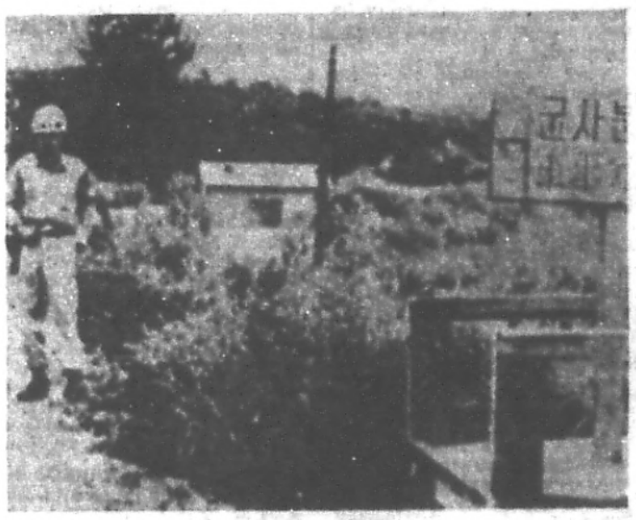
The "Cairo Declaration" provided for independence for Korea which was under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and the "Potsdam Declaration" included a clause for the independence of Korea.

The Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Soviet Union, the U.S. and U.K. held in Moscow in December 1945 decided to "re-establish Korea as an independent state and develop the country on democratic principles" and, for this purpose, "set up a provisional democratic government" in Korea at an early date.

But the U.S. aggressors refused to implement this decision which they themselves signed.

To crown in all, they unilaterally wrecked the work of the Soviet-U.S. Joint Commission aimed to implement the decision of the Three Foreign Ministers' Conference.

In 1947 the U.S. gangsters unilaterally annulled the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers' Conference and took the Korean question to the United Nations.



Korea's tragic division started when the U.S. imperialists landed on south Korea on September 8, 1945. Shown here is the Military Demarcation Line.

It was a direct violation of Article 107, Chapter 17 of the UN Charter to place the Korean question on the agenda of the UN: The UN Charter makes it clear that nothing in the present shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

The U.S. imperialists atrocities are violation of Paragraph 7, Article 2 of the UN Charter which prohibits intervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

On November 14, 1947, the U.S. forcefully placed the Korean question on the agenda of the Second Session of the UN General Assembly and unilaterally fabricated a "resolution" on dispatching the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" and holding a "UN-supervised election" in Korea.

At that time, the majority of present member countries in the Third World were not yet in the United Nations.

The vigorous struggle of the Korean people held in check the vicious ambition of the U.S. imperialists to supervise the whole of Korea.

The United States, in another violation of the UN Charter, called the "UN Interim Committee," as premeditated, and cooked up a "resolution" on holding "separate elections" in the so-called "possible area," that is, only in south Korea under the U.S. army occupation.

Under the pretext of this "resolution," the U.S. conducted a "separate election" in south Korea on May 10, 1948, at the points of bayonets of the U.S. army under the "election law" concocted by the U.S. military government, in spite of the unanimous opposition of the entire people of north and south Korea.

The United States framed up a separate south Korean puppet regime bossed by notorious Syngman Rhee in August 1948 on the basis of the returns of the suppressive, fraudulent "elections." The U.S. cooked up in the UN General Assembly a resolution defining Syngman Rhee "regime" as the only legitimate government of the Korean Peninsula.

Thanks to the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the sole, legitimate state of the Korean nation, on September 9, 1948 through a general election held in all areas of north and south Korea, in a nation-wide struggle against the colonial enslavement policy and nation-splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries.

At the request of the DPRK, the Soviet army completely withdrew from Korea by the end of 1948.

But the U.S. army refused to pull out of south Korea, because it aimed to protect with bayonets the isolated south Korean puppet regime which did not enjoy people's support.

In June 1950 the U.S. imperialists finally sent Dulles directly to south Korea to ignite a war.

Having provoked the aggressive war in Korea, the United States called the UN Security Council under a premeditated plan and faked up "resolutions" for putting the "U.N. force" helmets on the heads of the U.S. aggression troops, branding the DPRK, the victim of aggression, as "aggressor" and describing the armed aggression by the U.S. army as a "self-defensive policy action" of the United Nations.

At the same time it reorganized the "UN Commission on Korea," which they had formed as a tool of aggression against Korea, into the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The Korean War exposed to the whole world the U.S. imperialists' dirty intention to occupy south Korea.

This bespeaks that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea is an illegal action in a direct violation of the UN Charter and the international agreements and is responsible for Korea's division and the aggression war. Therefore, it runs counter to the will of the entire Korean people.

Int'l Accord Violated

The United States carried out the aggressive war in Korea for three years, resorting to the most bestial methods unheard-of in the war history of the world, but it could never bring the Korean people to their knees. The U.S. was compelled to put its signature on the armistice agreement on July 27, 1953.

The U.S. imperialists did not observe the armistice agreement from the outset. Already in August 1953, immediately after the signing of the armistice agreement, the U.S. imperialists concluded the "'ROK'-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" stipulating the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. army in complete contravention of the spirit of paragraph 60 of the armistice agreement which provides for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

The above-mentioned "ROK" is a puppet regime rigged up by the U.S. imperialists because it cannot conduct any administrative affairs.

The U.S. imperialists asserts that their troops are stationed in south Korea under the "'ROK'-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" in order to justify the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

The "'ROK'-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" was forcibly concluded by the U.S. imperialists to enable them to perpetuate their occupation of south Korea. The U.S. imperialists often talk about the "threat of southward invasion" to increase their military forces. Thus, they have so far maintained south Korea under its hold, posing themselves as a main obstacle to national reunification and as the root cause of menace to the peace and security of Korea.

In short, there is no reason for the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea, which violates the international agreements for Korea's reunification and the UN Charter opposing interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The U.S. troops must pull out of south Korea to ensure the sovereignty of the Korean people, to help promote Korea's reunification and independence and maintain the peace and security of Korea and of Asia.

At the direct bidding of U.S. imperialism the south Korean puppet army launched a surprise attack against the northern half of the DPRK on June 25, 1950.

U.S., World Public Demand U.S. Troops Pull Out

U.S. Senate and House groups composed of 153 congressmen on October 27 protested the criminal conviction in south Korea of 18 anti-government leaders, including Kim Dae Jung, in two notes to "president" Pak Jung Hi.

The notes, bearing the signatures of 18 senators and 135 members of the House of Representatives, were sent to Pak Jung Hi the same day.

Signatories included such Senators as Frank Church, Hubert Humphrey and Geroge McGovern.

The protest notes requested Pak Jung Hi to either dismiss or restudy the August court ruling which found all 18 defendants guilty of violating the emergency martial law.

The notes, at the outset, expressed deep anguish at the fact that distinguished south Korean leaders in political, religious and academic circles had been sentenced from two to eight years in prison on the grounds that they had signed the "March 1 declaration for democracy and national salvation" for the defense of democracy.

The Senate and House notes respectively appealed to Pak Jung Hi to dismiss the court ruling. The Senate note, in particular, expressed concern at Kim Dae Jung's health asking that necessary medical care be given him.

* * *

The United States should withdraw its troops from south Korea and provide only air support to south Korea, ex-Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird suggested.

Laird gave his views in an interview with the November 22 Washington Post.

He said that the United States is obligated to provide only military support south Korea cannot provide for itself. The commitment can be fulfilled with air power and 42,000 U.S. ground troops can be withdrawn, he said.

But there is no ground that U.S air forces must continue to be stationed in south Korea as he says, even after its ground troops are withdrawn.

* * *

Foreign Minister Kosaka and other Japanese government authorities recently stood against the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and for their continued presence in south Korea, going against the trend of history. In this connection, on Nov. 18 deputy representative director of the Japan-Korea Association Innami Hiroshi and deputy chairman of the Tokyo Federation of the Japan-Korea Association Yoshida Hironori, representing the association, went to the Japanese Foreign Ministry and filed a strong protest against this.

Referring to the tense situation in Korea, they incisively criticised the "two Koreas" plot of the Japanese Government and its wrong and vicious Korean policy. Stressing that the Japanese Government must stop at once all its schemings against the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and support it, they firmly held that the Japanese Government must strongly demand the United States immediately withdraw all its forces from south Korea and Japan.

On the same day, they handed over a letter of protest addressed to Japanese Prime Minister Miki.

Pointing to the aggressive outpourings let out recently by the Japanese reactionaries, it said: Facts show that the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea not only aggravates tension in Korea and poses a grave threat to peace in Asia and Japan, but also makes the biggest obstacle blocking the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the aspiration of the Korean people, by encouraging the Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime." The utterances of the Miki Cabinet for the continued presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea are preposterous, indeed, the letter of protest declared, and went on:

The Miki Cabinet must request the United States the evacuation of its troops present in south Korea and Japan, which are a dangerous existence increasing tension in Korea and leading Japan to a war, and must abolish the "Japan-U.S. security treaty."

* * *

A meeting of the executive committee of the International Union of Students was held in the capital of Ghana from November 8 to 10, according to a report.

It was attended by 40 delegations of member organisation of the executive committee including a delegation of the Korean Students Committee and a large number of observers and guests.

The reporter and many speakers at the meeting expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people and students in their struggle for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country.

The meeting adopted a statement on Korea, which said:

The danger of a new war is growing further in Korea these days due to the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation manoeuvres.

In order to preserve peace in Korea, Asia and the world, Korea must be reunified independently and peacefully in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea are a challenge not only to the Korean people but also to the world people and students who love peace and justice.

The Ghana meeting of the executive committee of the I.U.S. strongly demands that the United States accept the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and withdraw the U.S. troops, nuclear weapons and other combat equipment from south Korea to create favourable conditions for Korea's reunification.

It also expresses firm solidarity with the south Korean people and students in their patriotic struggle for the democratization of south Korean society and the reunification of the country, sternly protests against and denounces the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist suppression of the people and strongly demands the immediate release of the imprisoned patriotic students and democratic figures.

Stressing that it is an international duty of the world progressive students to strengthen solidarity with the Korean people and students in their struggle for the reunification of Korea, the I.U.S. secretariat calls upon the world progressive students and their organisations to take various solidarity measures in the June 25-July 2 month for international solidarity with the Korean people and students and on other occasions.

U.S. Vetoes Vietnam to UN

Rodong Sinmun in a commentator's article on November 21 denounces the U.S. veto on the admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations at the recent Security Council.

The article says:

This is another hostile act of the U.S. imperialists against the Vietnamese people and a challenge to the world peace-loving people supporting the just cause of the Vietnamese people.

Recalling that the Vietnamese people achieved the reunification of the country and its territorial integrity and proclaimed the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the article points out:

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam pursues a foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation, which confirms to the spirit of the UN Charter.

This is why many countries spoke in favour of Vietnam's application for UN membership in the general debate at the UN General Assembly and all the member states of the Security Council but the United States supported it at the Council, says the article.

Nevertheless, it adds, the United States exercised veto on it. This runs counter to the UN Charter.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are working for the "simultaneous entry" of the north and the south of Korea into the UN to realize their "two Koreas" plot, while opposing the admission of one Vietnam,—the Socialist Republic of Vietnam—to it, the article declares: This move is a product of the U.S. imperialists' policy for splitting Korea.

The article continues:

Proceeding from the aggressive line of the so-called "new Asia strategy," the U.S. imperialists are trying to keep hold on south Korea as a colony and military base and, with it as a base, seek their aggressive designs on the northern half of the Republic and other areas of Asia. Hence their scheemings to perpetuate and fix Korea's split by keeping south Korea under their occupation and rigging up "two Koreas."

Vetoing the admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a reunified independent and sovereign state, to the United Nations at the Security Council, the United States brought forward the problem of "Americans who became missing" in the Vietnam War. This is the height of absurdity, remarks the article, and continues:

As for the problem of the "missing Americans," it is a postwar problem within the framework of the relations between Vietnam and the United States. It has nothing to do with the admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the UN.

The article further says:

By barring Vietnam from entering the UN, the United States seeks to lay an obstacle to the onward movement of the Vietnamese people and hold in check the advance of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam into the international arena. But, this is a foolish act.

With no amount of attempt can the United States block the advance of the Vietnamese people.

The manoeuvres of the U.S. against the Vietnamese people will only lend itself in a greater isolation and bring it a shameless defeat.

The Korean people actively support the just cause of the fraternal Vietnamese people and will do so in the future. (KCNA)

Pak Jung Hi—Suppression at Home, Bribery Abroad

'I'll Return to Society as Patriot': Li Chol

One year has passed since the "campus spy-ring case" was faked up on November 22 by the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique, in order to suppress the struggle of south Korean students and people against fascist rule and for a democratic society, at a time when sentiments for such a change were increasing with each passing day.

The Pak clique arrested many Korean students from Japan on charges of being involved in the "campus spy-ring case", and imposed upon them heavy penalties including a death sentence and life imprisonment after torturing them.

But the Pak clique, which tried to cheat the public by falsification and fabrication, met with pungent denunciations by the people at home and abroad and the determined resistance put up by the arrested students.

On November 18, Li Chol, a Korean graduate student from Japan of "Koryo University" in Seoul, was sentenced to death on charges of involvement in the "campus spy-ring case" at the second "trial" held in the Seoul "High Court".

This is Li Chol's case.

It was early in January of this year that the fact that Li Chol had been arrested in secrecy by the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency", was revealed as a result of the efforts of his family in Japan to find out his whereabouts.

Li Chol, with four other Korean students from Japan, was arrested on December 11 last year, in a KCIA plot to fabricate a new "campus spy-ring case". The KCIA also arrested the wife of Li Chol on charges of conspiracy.

On learning about these facts, Li Chol's father in Japan fell seriously ill and died on January 19 this year.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, failing to tell the public a full account of the "case", had been trying to extort a "confession" from Li Chol by torturing him in a solitary cell for about 6 months. Realizing that it was impossible to extort a "confession" from him, the KCIA put his wife on the rack so that he could see her being tortured from the window of the next room, in order to wrest a "confession" from him.

Meanwhile, they even prohibited his family from Japan from meeting him.

In this way, the KCIA rigged up an "indictment" against him which was supported by no evidence except the "confession" that they had extorted from Li Chol by means of torture.

Li Chol

Li Chol was charged on more than 30 counts. Charging Li Chol with making a secret entry into the north, and with later making espionage activities in south Korea for the north, the Pak clique indicted him on charges of the violation of the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law". Therefore, a death sentence was unjustifiably given to Li Chol on May 25 in the first "instance court".

How the charges were wrong can be cleary proved by the following facts :

—The "confession" was not a Li Chol's handwritten statement. The KCIA prepared a blank sheet of paper, and forced him to sign it after cruelly torturing him.

—Sufficient evidence and witnesses were found which could disprove the charges against Li Chol concerning his doings in September of 1969 and August of 1973, during which periods he is alleged to have entered the north. The witnesses proved that in September of 1969, Li Chol was working at the house of his brother-in-law in Osaka, Japan, and that he bought a wrist watch on August 4 1973 at the "Taiyo Department" in Osaka. The number of the watch written in the guaranty sheet coincided with the number of watch Li Chol had when he was arrested.

Li Chol said on June 3 when he met his family after he was given a death sentence in the first "instance court":

"I am guiltless. I committed no crime. I can not tolerate the Pak clique that has given a death sentence to me who love our nation. Please tell my mother-in-law to believe me now far away from Japan where she lives.

I will surely come back to your world as a patriot in the near future".

In the second "instance court", he denied the charges against him, defying the torture to which he had been subjected since his arrest.

He refuted the indictment, saying that: the section of the written indictment which referred to his visit to the north was fabricated by the KCIA in the course of investigations: and they forced him to accept the fabrication: he could not but accept the fabrication because they blackmailed him by saying that they would put his wife and his mother on the rack if he denied it.

When the puppet prosecutor shouted excitedly why Li Chol denied the indictment that he accepted in the first "instance court", Li Chol declared resolutely "I can never accept anything that is contrary to fact, even if I am executed. Even if I am executed, I can not surrender my spirit."

His resolute denial moved the audience and received their warm applause that was unusual in a puppet court.

The Pak clique was compelled to postpone the "trial" in the first "instance court" on two occasions, and also in the second "instance court," owing to Li Chol's tough attitude and the denunciation of the "trials" at home and abroad. The court was also obliged formally to adopt as evidence the data disproving the indictment.

After the fact that Li Chol's entry into the north had been fabricated, was disclosed, the puppet prosecutors said even if Li Chol had not actually entered the north, the death penalty was applicable to Li Chol on other counts.

Consequently the Pak clique imposed a death penalty upon him in the second "instance court," rejecting Li Chol's appeal.

The south Korean people give support to Li Chol in his "court" struggle, who resolutely protested in the "court" against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Whenever a "trial" farce was held by the Pak clique, the public gallery was filled to capacity with students and citizens who resented the Pak clique's barbarity.

It is said that books and foodstuff have been sent to Li Chol in jail by many unknown persons.

Relief movements for Li Chol are mounting in Japan, in response to his "court" struggle.

Many groups to extend relief to Li Chol have been organized in various parts of Japan such as Kumamoto, his place of residence, Kitakyushu and Tokyo.

Some groups have been organized in "Chuo University" and "Hitoyoshi High School" from which Li Chol graduated.

These organizations are waging signature collection campaigns in Japan, calling for Li Chol's immediate release. They collected signatures from 148 Japanese parliamentarians and many Japanese people, and sent them to the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

Some members of these groups staged hunger strikes on four occasions in Tokyo and Kyushu each time, before the first and the second "instance court" opened.

Korean Students from Japan Given Death Rap

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique committed the thrice-cursed outrage of confirming at a murderous trial held at the puppet Seoul High Court on November 16 a death sentence passed at the first trial upon Kang Jong Hon, a Korean student from Japan on charges of involvement in the faked-up "campus spy-ring case," according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

The fascist clique also inflicted that day prison terms up to 8 years upon 13 students including So Gwang Tae on similar charges.

The fascist gangsters invented the "campus spy-ring case" to check the patriotic advance of students and inflicted capital punishment and heavy penalties upon them on charges of involvement in this "case," defying the strong protest and denunciation of the Korean people and the world people. This strips naked once again their true color as the truculent butcher of the nation.

The fascist clique alleged that student Kang Jong Hon went somewhere in August 1973 by a "ship on an operational mission" and "supplied secrets" to someone. But, a Japanese teacher who was a schoolmate of Kang Jong Hon at a high school, testified, producing recordings of his diary, to the fact that he met Kang Jong Hon in Osaka, Japan, at the time when the gangsters alleged he travelled somewhere and Kang Jong Hon never went out of Osaka at that time.

Though their conspiratorial plot was brought to full light, the gangsters inflicted heavy penalties upon innocent students, challenging unbiased world public opinion. This outrage can be committed only by such fascist hangmen as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

This is a link in the desperate attempt of the Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters, who are isolated and rejected by the people for their treacherous acts, to wriggle out of the crisis.

A penalty was demanded of Democratic Unification member Li Song Gyu, 37, director of the party's policy research department at a trial held on November 16 at the Seoul criminal lower court.

Li was accused of translating into English, printing and distributing Democratic Unification leader Ryan Il Dong's statements. Ryan said on June 8 that dialogue between south and north Korea should be resumed without delay and should be pushed ahead by non-government leaders.

The Seoul "High Court" on November 18 rejected an appeal by Li Chol, 28-year-old Korean resident in Japan and upheld the lower court ruling "he spied for north Korea," confirming his death sentence.

The court also handed a reduced prison sentence of three and half years to his wife, Min Hyang Suk.

The court of appeal held a trial for five Cathorics including Kim Myon Si, 31, on November 18. They were tried on charges of violation of the "presidential decree No. 9". They were charged with writing a poem criticizing the Pak "regime," entitled "Ten-Chapter Study of History" and distributing it.

The Seoul "High Court" gave a sentence of three-year imprisonment to Kim and a sentenced other four to one year and six months imprisonment.

Japanese go on a hunger strike on Nov. 18 at Sukiyabashi in the heart of Tokyo, demanding the immediate release of Li Chol, a postgraduate student at Koryo University, Seoul, a Korean from this country. Inset: Japanese girls collect signatures.

Mrs. Kim Says 'Someday We Will Be Free'

For the past eight months, a south Korean "presidential candidate" Kim Dae Jung, has been in a Seoul prison serving an eight-year sentence on charges of violating an "emergency decree No. 9".

Recently Newsweek's Tokyo bureau chief, Bernard Krisher, spoke with Mrs. Kim Dae Jung in Seoul. Follow excerpt from their conversation (Newsweek, Nov. 22):

KRISHER: *Have you seen your husband in prison lately and could you describe his pyhsical and psychological condition?*

MRS. KIM: I can visit him once a week for ten minutes, but only in the presence of agents who break in and warn us if the conversation is not about family affairs. However, his spirit is as strong as always; only I am worried about his deteriorating health. He cannot move about without a cane and can't fall asleep without taking painkilling pills. He remains in solitary confinement and is also unable to go outdoors for fresh air and gets no exercise. The prison doctor occasionally takes his blood pressure and administers some painkillers, but we are unable to get his own doctor or a specialist to examine him. His life is not immediately threatened, but since he went to prison he is losing weight, losing his appetite and suffering from lack of sleep; all these contribute to the gradual deterioration of his health.

Q. *How can his spirits be high?*

Mrs. Kim in Seoul

A. He has told me, "I am all right because of my faith in God and my faith in myself," and that we should not worry about him. He always tells me that he believes that his life in prison is not wasted.

Q. *How do you feel about President-elect Carter's victory?*

A. I am very happy about it because Mr. Carter has been concerned not only about the human rights of the Korean people but also those of people around the world. Of course, President Ford was concerned about human rights, too, but Mr. Carter has shown more concern. Mr. Ford is a Christian and so is Mr. Carter, but I believe Mr. Carter is far more religious than Mr. Ford and shows a greater sensitivity to such problems. I don't anticipate any sudden changes but believe he will pursue a movement to restore democracy, human rights and freedom in those areas in the world which are deprived of them.

Q. *What has happened to the dissident movement in Korea? Are all the leaders intimidated or in jail?*

A. There is no movement at the moment. The desire for freedom and democracy has not died, but most people are afraid of the KCIA. The opposition and the newspapers are all afraid to discuss the subject. The KCIA comes to prison every morning to watch me when I deliver my husband's fresh laundry. When I visit my husband they won't even let me carry my handbag away ... Whenever I receive an unfamiliar foreign visitor at home, they inquire about him. For the moment, I see no one courageous enough to speak out, but I am not discouraged because in their hearts many people still yearn and pray for freedom and someday I am certain we will be free.

Q. *Why do you favor democracy for Korea when the government insists some control is necessary to ensure the country against subversion from the north?*

A. The Park government practices the politics of surveillance. I can't use my own telephone without being listened to by someone; I can't even trust my own relatives any more. It is making paranoiacs of all of us.

Q. *What are you doing to keep yourself occupied?*

A. Oh, I am very busy. Since I am the only wife among the eleven prisoners who has a car, I run many errands for them: I visit the prison daily to deliver books and laundry. I teach Sunday school at the Methodist church. And we—the wives of the political prisoners—knit purple and lavender "victory" shawls that bring in donations which help provide warm winter underwear for the hundreds of other prisoners in jail who are too poor or have no relatives to provide them with such clothing. And as we knit, we pray for the restoration of democracy. Purple and the cross have become our symbols. Lavender is the color of the rose of Sharon, Korea's national flower. We have boycotted all trial sessions because they have only been open to family members and closed to the public—the first "secret trial" in 4,000 years of Korean history. So, instead we are spending much of our free time crocheting these purple victory-shaped shawls—the "V" standing for victory. As four stitches are required for each tiny V stick in the shawl, we repeatedly chant four words, *min chu whoe bok* (the restoration of democracy) instead of shedding tears for our husbands.

Q. *How long do you think your husband will remain in prison?*

A. He has been in jail since March 10. It is eight months now. There have been eighteen court sessions. But this is not a regular trial. It is political retaliation, especially against my husband. We cannot predict anything when it comes to political trials.

Newsweek Article

Follows a gist of Nov. 22 Newsweek article written by Bernard Krisher.

Still, for all their ostrichlike attempts to shut out the Tongsun Park scandal, Koreans are openly worried about its possible effect on their government's future relationship with Washington. And some officials think that the bribery allegations may make American congressmen reluctant to speak up for South Korea—for fear of charges that they are on the take. Nor has Korea's image in the U.S. been improved by President Park's harsh repression of political dissent; eleven distinguished critics of the regime, including former opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, have been in jail for eight months and any anti-government demonstrations are dealt with swiftly.

All of this makes many Koreans apprehensive that Jimmy Carter, who has already publicly advocated a phase-out of American troops in South Korea, may regard their nation as a dubious ally. Such thoughts, however, are said to incense President Park and there was a weekend report that he had fired a KCIA official responsible for U.S. operations. "He has the perfect 'Godfather' complex," said one Korean. "He feels: 'I've been good to the U.S. I helped you in Vietnam, and right now I'm helping your balance of payments by buying military hardware. Why pick on me?'"

What they are seeking, above all, is security in the face of their northern neighbor. "They have a paranoia about North Korea," said one Western diplomat. "They feel the northerners are 20 feet tall." And he added that if South Koreans think the U.S. is drawing away from them, "I wouldn't be surprised to see them generating their own relations with the Communist giants. And they will work their Japanese relations as hard as they can, even though considerable mistrust remains."

But while Park might threaten to turn elsewhere, he needs the U.S. for his country's security at least as much as the U.S. needs a stable South Korea. There is no denying, however, that the Tongsun Park scandal has damaged U.S.-Korean relations—and it may only be the beginning of an era of strain in what has become an uneasy alliance.

Nixon Helps "KCIA" to Bribe U.S. Solons

The Pacific Stars and Stripes in its Nov. 23 carried a New York Times report as follows:

Seoul—Officials of the Nixon administration not only failed to curb South Korean lobbying activities in the United States, but also regularly provided informal guidance for those efforts, according to several Korean politicians and American diplomats here.

Korean sources also said that they had sought and received advice from American Embassy and military officials here, and from Nixon administration aides in Washington, on which members of Congress and candidates to invite to Korea and how to handle congressmen considered to be "problems" for South Korea.

American and Korean sources also said that United States officials here had received reports from American companies of efforts by the Park Chung Hee government to extort money from them for doing business in South Korea.

In some cases, American companies sought informal guidance from economic counselors at the United States Embassy on what to do about requests from Korean officials for "contributions" and kickbacks. It could not be learned what advice the Embassy officials offered or whether they made reports of such requests to the State Department in Washington.

Several Korean sources said that they had received advice, not through official channels but on an informal, "friend-to-friend" basis.

However, three Korean sources who previously lived in Washington and who maintain knowledgeable American contacts in Seoul, said that South Korean and American Embassy officials here closely coordinated "programs" for visiting members of Congress.

Korean sources said they understood that United States Embassy personnel had conducted "pro-Korean" briefings for visiting American officials. Further, these sources said Korean officials provided access to the country's top leaders as well as entertainment, and that some American military officials gave "the hard sell" for maintaining a large United States troop commitment here.

United States involvement with the South Korea lobby has taken on special significance because of the lobby's widespread nature and scope, and questions about the propriety and legality of the Korean activities have prompted a Justice Department investigation.

Melvin R. Laird, former secretary of defense, acknowledged recently that he had known about the Korean lobby in Washington since 1970 and had advised the State Department to be wary of it. A State Department official said privately, "Everyone around here knew what was going on. The wonder of it was that it took so long to come out."

The reports in Seoul about American guidance for Korean interests closely follow disclosures in Washington that Nixon administration officials had done little to curb improper Korean lobbying activities because they did not want to jeopardize Korea's commitment of 52,000 troops to Vietnam.

Park Son (centre in the left line) bribed U.S. congressmen, giving a posh party.

CIA Knew of "KCIA's" Bribery in U.S.

The Central Intelligence Agency knew about the activities of wheeler-dealer Korean businessman Tongsun Park for several years and had a file on him dating back to 1968, the Chicago Tribune reported on November 20.

In a Washington dispatch, the Tribune said the Justice Department and Congress are investigating allegations that Park had ties to the CIA.

"The CIA denied Park was an agent," the Tribune said. "But a congressional source said the CIA acknowledged it may have had some financial dealings with Park.

"Regardless, both Congress and Justice Department know the CIA was at least aware of Park and his activities and has had a file on Park since 1968."

The Washington-based businessman, a lavish party-giver, has been accused of spreading cash and favors among congressmen in exchange for favorable treatment of legislation affecting South Korea.

One question that is being asked, the Tribune reported, was why the CIA did not tell inverstigators earlier about Park and why Congress was not warned of his activities.

The newspaper quoted a high ranking CIA official, involved in counter-intelligence activities until his retirement, as saying he had no knowledge of the Park investigation. He said the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been responsible for probing Park's activities in the United States.

"It is known the FBI maintained an interest in Park for years, particularly in Park's relations with congressmen," the Tribune reported. "The interest heightened when a retired Army officer, James W. Howe, committed suicide in 1975, a time when Park's relationship with Howe and his wife was under investigation. Mrs. Howe was personal assistant to Betty Ford, but resigned after her husband's death."

The Tribune said the Agriculture Department asked the CIA to open a file on Park in 1968 to check on Park's connection with the sale of Food for Peace grain to South Korea.

Kim Dae Jung Warned against Pak Tong Son

Imprisoned former "presidential" candidante Kim Dae Jung said on November 20 he had cautioned against Pak Tong Son, a Washington-based KCIA operative charged with bribing many American congressmen and top officials, as early as 1967 when he served as a "national assemblyman", according to a report from Seoul.

Kim Dae Jung made the statement in the Seoul "Court of Appeals" which he was unjustifiably tried along with 17 other prominent dissidents on "conviction" of charges arising from an anti-"government" statement—the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" issued on March 1 this year.

During a cross-examination with O Se Ung, an opposition party member, called as a defense witness, Kim Dae Jung said the Pak "government" came under fire as it was found a few years ago to have received $10 million from Gulf Oil Corp., which had a business interest in south Korea.

"All of this has provoked criticism among the American people", Kim said.

O said he had confirmed through "government" reports that the ruling "Democratic Republican Party" received $1 million in 1966 and $5.43 million in 1970 from Gulf.

B. R. Dorsey, then Gulf chairman, told the U.S. Congress that the American oil giant had to make the illegal contributions in order to continue business in south Korea. Gulf is the largest shareholder of "Korea Oil Corp.," which operates an oil refinery.

In response to a question, O said he understood the Pak "regime" was deeply concerned about many issues, in particular the foreign criticism of human rights problems in south Korea in the wake of the election of Jimmy Carter as a new U.S. president.

Another defence witness, Chun Kwan U, former editor-in-chief of "Tong-a Ilbo", referring to the difficulties faced by south Korean newspapers, deplored that press freedom in south Korea was currently under a real threat.

To support his contention, Chun said the Pak Tong Son case has not been reported at home apparently because of governmental pressures on newspapers and radio stations.

He said he learned the scandal through the Voice of America beamed from Washington.

Chun also complained that foreign publications are sold only after stories critical of the Pak "regime" have been cut out or blacked out with ink.

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